Amngements.

BLIOU THEATRE-S-A High Roller. BRGADWAY THEATRE-S-Wang. UASINO-8:15-The Grand Duchess. DEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus. EL DORADO (New-Jersey)—8:30—King Solomon. GARDEN THEATRE—8:30—A Parisian Romance. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Dick Whittington and His Cut. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE-8:15

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Jane. MANHATTAN BEACH-S-Fireworks.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-The Tar and the Tartar PARK THEATRE-8:15-Dorothy's Dilemma. TERRACE GARDEN-8-Einer von unsere Le 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-A Fair Rebel.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The French fleet arrived off Cowes and was received with imposing naval honors. - In the Canadian investigations of corruption, Premier Mercier was further implicated Thomas McGreevy's resignation was offered in the House. - At the Socialist Congress in Brussels the British delegates refused to adopt the committee's radical reports; an American delegate advocated a labor war.

Domestic.-The Bennington battle monument was transferred to the State of Vermont with imposing ceremonies. Speeches were made by the President, ex-Minister Phelps and others. The Pennsylvania Republican Convention nominated General David M. Gregg for Auditor-General, and Captain John W. Morrison for Treasurer. === The Jessica beat the Mineola in the second race of the series for the Manhattan Athletic Club's cup. === The American Association for the Advancement of Science met in Washington. The National Regatta of Amateur Oarsmen at Washington, was ended.

City and Suburban .- A serious collision narrowly escaped on the New-York Central Raifroad near Spuyten Duyvil. === The White Star steamship Teutonic lowered the trans-Atlantic record to 5 days, 16 hours, 31 minutes. === The New-York baseball team was defeated by the Boston men, by a score of 9 to 4. - Winners at Jerome Park: Spendanet, Peansey, Lavish, Eros, Cynosure and Bassanio. === Stocks were irreg plar, with less activity, but prices generally closed higher in the face of realizing sales.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Warmer and fair, possibly followed by a shower. Temperature yesterday: Highest, \$10 legrees; lowest, 66; average, 72 7-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can here the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three worths. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The completed returns of the Kentucky election will repay study. The Democratic planal fty of 28,131 was enough, truly, but it is fact of darge significance that the Democratic candidate for Governor fell 792 vetes short of a clear majority-probably an unprecedented thing in Kentucky. The reason for this is to be found in the vote cast for the People's candidates as our Democratic friends will please take notice.

The celebration at Bennington was without a flaw. The weather was perfect, the parade was the largest and most impressive ever seen in Vermont, and the public exercises were of uncommon interest. Ex-Minister Phelps's address was of rare merit, and will add to the reputation which he gained in England as an orator President Harrison's remarks, as always, were in excellent taste, felicitous and pertinent. The monument was accepted in behalf of the State by Governor Page, and among the other speakers were Secretary Proctor and Governor Rusself, of Massachusetts. It was in truth a great day for Vermont, in whose history, however, as Mr. Phelps well said, the Battle of Bennington was only an episode.

The National Board of Steam Navigation did not see fit to lend its influence toward securing Mendoza to Los Andes; but from April to the decisive moment. the same inspection of sailing vessels carrying October blinding snowstorms are constantly met passengers that steam vessels are subjected to; but it adopted a resolution opposing the sensible proposition that railway business across the Harlem River shall take precedence of trans- and his soldiers set out in the worst month of portation on the surface of that stream. What these people demand, is that there shall be no and mail-carriers go on foot at long intervals, interference with "full and free navigation" of the Harlem. The popular demand is that when thousands of men are on their way to or from business they shall not be halted in order that a petty vessel of one sort or another may pass They were overtaken with blinding storms on the minds of not a few persons who think they up or down stream. The times have changed the third day while marching from Los Vacas. since waterways were of prime importance, and one of the worst of the mountain inns, to the to cling to the old custom merely because it is Cumbre, or summit. The track was lost, and established is not a mark of superior wisdom.

vention in Pennsylvania possessed little more than a State interest. The nominations made are not for the highest offices, and the other buried deep in snow-the only place of shelter business related to internal affairs. The platwill read with hearty approval. After com- enough to glance at the towering peak of Juneal mending in unqualified terms the Administra- and to let his mule regain its breath.

General and the Secretary of State, in which Pennsylvania most naturally feels a peculiar, the sea, with the three sharp peaks of Aconalmost personal, interest. disclosures in Philadelphia, deserves special in Pennsylvania is in a healthy condition and the Caracoles; but with a tempest in their faces But suppose he were elected, while the Legisprepared to redeem the State.

A TIMELY SPEECH. President Harrison has the rare faculty of erowd of about three thousand people, but re- ahead the least disabled man and to beg for between the capital of the State and the capital alized that whatever he had to say at the assistance from a party of rescuers. A Nor- of the Nation. capital of the greatest State in the Union would wegian went on alone with a pair of clumsily be read and soberly considered by millions of contrived snow-shoes, and after a laborious voters throughout the country. In another re- march reached Juncal, a posthouse about 7,300 spect his faculty is remarkable; he can say the feet above sea-level. every other dollar."

maintenance of absolute parity in use between his "Spanish Nun." all kinds of money issued or stamped by the Government, there would be little room for dispute, and no room whatever for panic as respects the monetary future. Apprehension comes only because it is believed by some that the Government may enter upon a policy which will render certain paper in circulation not exchangeable for gold on demand, and redeemable only in silver. It makes no difference whether the form of currency which is liable to depreciate is of paper or of coin; in either case, as the President reasons, the Government has an equal obligation to prevent depreciation so far as possible, and to make that which it has issued, as worth one dollar, actually worth one dollar in exchange in every part of the country. If the Government can do this, if it carefully preserves for itself the power to do this at all times, it can make no sort of difference whether one or another form of the currency is increased or diminished. But the President then proceeds to present with peculiar force the argument against the use of any form of depreciated

currency: I am one of those that believe that these men from your shops, these farmers remote from money centres, have the largest interest of all people of the world in having a dollar that is worth 100 cents every day in the year, and only such. If by any chance we should fall nto a condition where one dollar is not so good as mother, I venture the assertion that the poorer dollar will do its first errand in paying some poor laborer for his work. Therefore, in the conduct of our public affairs, I feel pledged for one that all the influences of he Government should be on the side of giving the people only good money, and just as much of that kind as

The appeal to the good sense of farmers, as the President goes on to say, is stronger than ever this year, because they have enormous crops to be marketed, and the price obtainable for those crops depends upon the price which fereign countries will pay for the great surplus o be exported. If any form of depreciation occurs in the currency of this country it must inevitably diminish the price which the farmers will be able to obtain for their products. And Nebraska in 1867. Then, after an interwith singular force the President calls attention to recent disaster in the Argentine Republic, as an example which all Americans will surely have the good sense to avoid: "I am sure that we would all shun that condition of things into which many peoples of the past have drifted, and of which we have had in one of the great South American countries a recent example, the distressed and hopeless condition into which all business enterprises fall when any nation issues an irredeemable or depreciated money."

AN EPISODE OF THE CHILIAN WAR. The most interesting episode of the Chilian ivil war is the passage of the Andes by General stephan with a small force of cavalrymen in he heart of the Southern winter. This officer set out from Copiapo, on the edge of the nitrate listrict, several weeks ago with 800 soldiers as a guard for fifty political prisoners who were in sympathy with the insurgent cause. Crossing the arid, waterless belt which separates the nitrate Provinces from Central Chili, the Balmacedist force reached Vallenar in their march toward Santiago. There the soldiers revolted against the Government, and the prisoners became masters of the situation. Only sixty cavalrymen remained faithful to Stephan, and he retreated with them toward San Antonio and crossed the mountains by one of the northern unfrequented passes into Argentine territory. Balmaceda attempted to obtain permission for them to go by railway to Buenos Ayres, and to embark there for Valparaiso; but the Argentine authorities insisted upon an immediate evacuation of their territory by the most direct route. The force was divided into four squads of tifteen men cach, and was compelled to cross the Cordillera in June without guides and with meagre supplies of provisions. The details of the hardships and horrors of this retreat as reexciting chapter of a war singularly devoid of

interesting incidents. The route chosen by this remnant of one of Balmaceda's northern garrisons was the Uspallata, the main highway between the Argentine and Chili. For six months of the year it is a with, the track is slippery, and the passage of the summit between the great peaks, Aconcagua and Juncal, is extremely perilous. Stephan the year, when travel is ordinarily suspended weather at every stage of their journey. They mules, and started with provisions for four days. Apart from its platform, the Republican Con- frostbitten hands and feet they plunged from one abyss into another, and finally reached the straight tip until the last moment. the wind-swent summit with its one stone but in that cold and desolate spot, where in the

a way to give no offence even to political op- were carried to Los Andes, the terminus of the present proceedings at Brussels. It was ponents. Thus in discussing the financial ques- railway leading to Santiago. Fifty soldiers set ominous, to begin with, that what was origi- the most successful operators in this country, who, tion he took care to start with an idea which, out from Santiago to reach Calaveras by the nally intended to be a congress of industrial by sagacity and close attention to business, has as he aptly said, all good citizens of every party Portillo Pass, but were compelled by stress of unions should have been captured by extremists amassed a fortune and won the respect of his felshould share: "I believe that I speak that weather to return. Another party of fifteen and converted into a congress of Socialists and which is the common thought of us all when made a similar attempt from Los Andes with-I say that every dollar, whether paper or coin, out success. At last a small body of mountain rather than industrial economy was made the guides fought their way against hurricane and dominant topic for consideration. But having should always and everywhere be as good as snow to the encampment in the Cordillera where sounded this keynote, the congress seems to be the soldiers were perishing from cold, ex- straining every nerve to keep all its utterances There is more of sound monetary philosophy haustion and hunger. Stephan with twenty of up to the pitch. What should be a serious, in this single statement than can be found in his sixty men was rescued, supplied with brandy deliberative body, that might result in tangible most of the elaborate speeches on the subject. and beef, and carried down the mountains to good to the industrial world, bids fair to become If this one rule were rigidly observed in all Los Andes. Deliverance came to them when a mob as wild and as impractical as those of the financial legislation, and all action by the Treas- they were despairing in the awful solitudes de- Haymarket and Trafalgar Square. ury were regulated with an eye single to the scribed with splendid power by De Quincey in

THE FOURTEENTH STATE.

The celebration at Bennington was not alone in commemoration of the battle fought by General Stark one hundred and fourteen years ago last Sunday. Coupled with the centenary of that event in the history of Vermont was the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Vermont to the Union of States. The dedication of the battle monument did not coincide with the date of either of the notable events which yesterday's ceremonies recall so vividly to mind. The Battle of Bennington occurred, as has just been said, on August 16, 1777, and the elevation of Vermont to Statehood took place on March 4, 1791. Vermont was the first addition to the original thirteen States, and its admission deprived Pennsylvania of its position as the keystone of the arch, which it has never since regained, though it is still known by the sobriquet of the Keystone State. It is a long and honorable list of common-

wealths which Vermont had the honor of leading into the Union. The first to follow in the more than royal line was Kentucky, June 1, 1792. Just four years later came Tennessee, and there were no others until after the new century came in. Ohio is next on the list, with the date February 19, 1803. Louisiana followed in 1812, and between 1816 and 1821 came Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine and Missouri. Then for a period of fifteen years the Union ceased to grow in number of States; but the succeeding fourteen years constituted a period of great activity in this direction. The years between 1836 and 1850 saw no fewer than seven stars added to the flag, representing Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin and California. The following decade brought in Minnesota and Oregon, in 1858 and 1859, and in 1861 Kansas was added to the noble company. West and Nebraska in 1867. Then, after an interval of nine years, Colorado was admitted as the Centennial State, in 1876. This brought the total to thirty-eight, and there it stood until during the present Administration North and South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho were admitted to the sisterhood, which within the memory of those now living may very likely comprise fifty sovereign States. Beyond that no one need care to look; by that time the material for new States may have been exhausted.

Vermont has proved in all respects worthy of the dignity and honor which she attained in 1791. Of her history in detail it is needless to speak. She has done her part bravely and well, and her sons have good reason to be proud of her. It is a unique event which is being celebrated in connection with the Battle of Bennington. Vermont's successors will in turn elebrate the centennial anniversary of their admission, but to her belongs a peculiar distinction. We have grown from fourteen to forty-four in the last one hundred years. Truly a magnificent circle of consenting commonwealths, each supreme and sufficient within cerain limits, and altogether uniting to form a Nation worthy of the best that her noblest sons and daughters have to offer.

WHAT IS THE GOVERNOR UP TO? Has Governor Hill determined to be nomnated for a third term by force or finesse? Or s he merely trying to make up his mind either to take or not to take that course? We do not pretend to know, but certain it is that many close observers of current politics believe that the Governor longs to be convinced of his ability to carry the State for himself once more. Among Democratic leaders and their friends now at Saratoga, Long Branch and numerous other resorts of politicians one may expect to counted by the Chilian press form the most be told quietly at any hour of the day or night that Hill will be the nominee of the Democratic Convention which meets on September 15. This talk is so persistent as to compel attention if not belief. It has been heard here there and everywhere since the Legislature adjourned, and it grows more and more substansafe but fatiguing mule ride of 275 miles from tial with the lapse of time and the approach of

Though the main design is still obscure several interesting and important facts are in full view. One of them is that Mr. Flower and his friends are nervous and apprehensive. Another is that the Chapin movement is something more than a midsummer diversion. Elements of discord are multiplying. The task of keepwaiting at the mountain posadas for clear ing the Hill machine in smooth running order is growing difficult and exhausting in some had horses with them instead of sure-footed parts of the State. And the question, "What is it running for?" is constantly recurring to are entitled to see the programme. Under the circumstances, it would not be strange if the Governor were urgently invited to declare himhorse after horse sank in snowdrifts thirty feet self in the near future. It is scarcely to be deep and was abandoned. Tramping on with supposed that every delegate to the Democratic Convention will cheerfully consent to wait for It must be acknowledged that Hill has good

reason for hesitation and disquietude. Nobody knows better than he that events have finally form is a document which Republicans generally height of summer the traveller halts only long put him at a disadvantage. He must possess the next Governor in his own person or by proxy, or else make up his mind to start down tion of President Harrison, it singles out for | Stephan and his disabled and famished men, the slope toward oblivion. He can trust him to distinguish themselves. But it constitutes a way toward putting the suburban service of New-

scattered into several stragging bands, were self. Can be closed anybody elser than is one challenge that all other captains must be slow of the doubts that harass him. That is the to take up with their present equipment. It whose good inhabitants have been wont to boast then something less than 13,000 feet above of the doubts that harass him. feels a peculiar, the sea, with the three sharp peaks of AconPlain words are

reconstructed the sea, with the three sharp peaks of Aconsuspense to have answered. But if he should improved or new ones designed on better lines, ness so richly rewards a little cultivation, and cagua directly in the north 10,000 feet above suspense to have answered. The sea of the sea of the convention to give him the since no other recent performance offers a near spoken in favor of the McKinley bill and of them. The worst stage of the journey was bespoken in favor of the Mckinley bill and of them. The worst stage of the Journey was behonest money, as well as of the Republican fore them, for the descent of the Cordillera on homest money, as well as of the Republican fore them, for the descent of the Cordillera on homest money, as well as of the Republican fore them, for the descent of the Cordillera on homest money, as well as of the Republican fore them, for the descent of the Cordillera on homest money, as well as of the Republican fore them, for the descent of the Cordillera on homest money, as well as of the Republican fore them, for the descent of the Cordillera on homest money, as well as of the Republican fore them, for the descent of the Cordillera on homest money, as well as of the Republican fore them. treatment of the pension question. The plank the Chilian side is far more precipitous than upon himself to demand it, what would be do over, that men must change as well as ships. condemning official dishonesty, apropos of the on the Argentine slope. The track even under with his Senatorship? In case he were defeat- In these days of nautical revolution the art of the most flavorable conditions is only a suc- ed he could retreat in bad order to Washington cession of sharp zigzags as far as Calaveras and and disappear from view in the upper house. and with the heavy grades of the mountain- lature became Republican? That would be a ness never approximated in what old fogies slopes buried in deep drifts of snow, it was dilemma from which there could be no decent impracticable to go on. At Calaveras there was escape. And yet it is conceivable of David B. a hut and at Portillo beyond the Incas Lake Hill that he has in view that precise continthere was another one; but the soldiers could gency. It may have occurred to him that in place. Rarely has there been a more timely not reach even the nearer one. They were that case he could place a powerful ally just without shelter and food in an uninhabited sec- where he wanted him by resigning the Govsion regarding the monetary problem than the tion of the mountains; they had lost their ernorship to the Lieutenant-Governor, content-President took occasion to make in his speech horses; their progress was blocked by furious ing himself with the prestige of a second reat Albany. He was talking in the rain, to a storms; and their only resource was to send election and with a private underground wire

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

The workingman may well pray to be saved from his friends. Nothing could much more New-York confidence man. This gentleman's name The tidings of the misfortunes of the soldiers discredit the cause of organized labor than the is not given, as he is averse to newspaper notori-

Note, for example, the ravings on Tuesday of one of the delegates from this country, who is so much esteemed by the congress that he was made its presiding officer for the day. He is reported to have said that "in the United States \$70,000,000,000 were annually stolen from the hands of those who produced them." By what extraordinary reckoning he arrived at such a conclusion we cannot imagine. Usually it is considered charitable to regard a man as sincere, though mistaken, in making a statement that is obviously far from the truth. But in this case it is more complimentary to him to think him a deliberate falsifier. Most men would rather be liars than such fools as to believe that a sum is annually stolen from American workingmen Amounting to considerably more than the value of all property of all kinds in all the country-that seventy billions are stolen where there are only sixty-six billions all told to steal! And yet this wild-worded agitator poses as a representative of American industry, and his rantings were applauded to the echo. It is not surprising to learn that displayed an equal disregard for decency by so fast that the 'land of the free and the home of the brave ' is in reality a hell." He is, we believe, an adopted citizen, who came here voluntarily to better his condition, and who has so much bettered his condition that he not only remains here voluntarily, but probably could not be persuaded to make his home elsewhere. It is strange that he should have such a fondness for a "hell," and that hundreds of thousands of his former compatriots should every

year migrate to the same "hell." Such men as Mr. Sanial do not, of course, actually represent the workingmen of America any more than the "calamity wailers" of the Farmers' Alliance represent the farmers of America. Yet they put themselves forward as such representatives, and by their rabid words and works arouse distrust and animosity where only confidence and friendship should prevail. men are to be influenced, nor is any good cause to be advanced by such means. The real workingmen of the world can do themselves no better service than to repudiate, openly and emphatically, this Brussels Congress and all its doings. They cannot afford, even by their silence, to acknowledge the leadership of such a body.

THE TEUTONIC'S GREAT RUN.

Only two weeks ago we took occasion to comment on the extraordinary run from Queenstown of the White Star liner Majestic, which crossed the Atlantic in 5 days 18 hours and 8 minutes, beating all previous records by 1 hour and 10 minutes. It is altogether unprecedented that we should so soon be called upon to note another ocean passage that not only eclipses that great achievement, but is truly phenomenal in being performed by a sister-ship, the Teufonic, of the same line, in coming within a mile of the shortest sailing distance between the two ports, and in scoring the longest day's run set down to the credit of any vessel since Noah was a sailor. No other craft that floats has ever gathered in one effort such a notable bunch of laurels, and astonishment at the result is mingled with admiration of the skill and enterprise that made it possible.

The Teutonic's exact running time was 5 days 16 hours and 31 minutes. She thus beats the Majestic's best record by 1 hour and 37 minutes, or by 27 minutes more than the Majestic beat the supreme endeavor of her nearest competitor, the City of Paris. This alone is remarkable, when one considers the tremendous speed involved in the longest of these recordbreaking trips. The Teutonic's log shows that she salled at an average hourly rate of 20.349 miles throughout the passage, which is the highest average ever reached, and surpasses that of the City of Paris by a third of a mile. More than that, she covered 517 miles on August 18, or two miles more than the best previous record, made by the City of Paris in June, 1889. In three days she ran 1,532 miles, an average of 510.66; and this again transcends any former achievement. The Teutonic, therefore enjoys the unique distinction of beating all competitors, at all points, in one splendid effort. Her last great run of 5 days 19 hours and 5 minutes was widely contested. But she can afford to concede all lesser pretensions in the flash of her present victory.

Not the least noteworthy circumstance is the brevity of the course traversed, which exceeds by only a mile the exact measured distance between Roche's Point and Sandy Hook, and the Majestic's straight track of two weeks ago. The Majestie's triumph was depreciated by envious cavillers who descried in the selection of a short route and the fine weather mere lucky chances that contributed to fortuitous distinction. In this case it can scarcely be urged that Captain Irving's lucky star and not his clever seamanship was responsible for the diminished course; and the head winds encountered during the first two days offset the subsequent favoring conditions. The run of 517 miles was besides accomplished on the shortest day of the passage. So that despite all "ifs" and "buts," the White Star Company is equally entitled to felicitation

session of a ship. This sequence of victories of course implies that the White Star officers were under orders

over its choice of a commander and its pos-

tion; and Captain Irving and his colleague have established a standard of professional expert-

THE BURGLAR TRUST.

Our readers could not but have been interested in Our readers could not but have been interested in of John J. Knox, is being talked of for the presidency the report of the formation of a Burglars' Trast, of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. printed in Tuesday's Tribune. Not, of course, that all of them could approve of it, there are many grave objections to trusts, but no one could fail to be interested in it whether or not he thought well of the move. It appears from our report that all of the lead-

ing burglars, safe-breakers, bank sneaks, pickpockets, and other fine workers in the country, have been brought together into one gigantic combination, with a large capital stock, by a leading ety. It may be said, however, that he is one of dressed with exquisite taste in some sort of soft, clinging stuff, which serves admirably to-but we wander from the subject in hand; besides we do not wish to anticipate the society columns of several of our most esteemed confemporaries. The workings of the trust so far are said to be highly satisfactory. Business has been done in twenty different States, and only one man has been held, and he was got out on bail furnished by the trust. prisoner that he authorizes a statement in "The Chi-The syndicate has an agent in every important city in the country, who has charge of the business in that locality and makes a daily report concerning the condition of trade, the local demand for operators, and so forth. The central ofmand for operators, and so forth. The central of since is constantly in receipt of such dispatches as these: "Send five pickpockets immediately for Podunk County fair." "Ship two good men (time-lock workers) for the new National bank, which opens to-morrow." "Send me one good sneak, opens to-morrow." "Send me one good sneak, which opens to-morrow." "Send me one good sneak, of historical truth." thief as soon as possible." "Chief of Police draws his salary Saturday; send capable sand bagger. " Hold up my order of yesterday for three bank

burglars; eashier gone to Canada with funds." That the formation of the trust is a good ousiness move for those who have gone into it seems reasonably certain. The moral nature of the move is another question. Naturally the inquiry arises. What of the men not in the combination? Must individual effort in burglary and pocket-picking be forced to the wall? There are patrons. His little venture was so bright that it soon many hard-working burglars and house-breakers with a small capital who will prefer to remain independent and pick up business here and there where it may offer itself. Already it is hinted that after such conspicuous disregard for truth ho these are to be crushed out. The trust boasts that inside of six months every jimmy in the saying of this country that "misery increases United States will bear its stamp. They say that they will force every bugglar, every pickpocket, every sneak-thief in this country who does not join the syndicate into honest work within a year. This is deplorable. The smallest operator is entitled to and must have the same chance as the largest. Doubtless the various State Legislatures will be called upon to see that justice is done to all. As for the general public, the outlook for it is

dark if the Burglar Trust has been formed as reported. The only hope for the country at large, to far as we can see, is the remarkable invention of the ingenious and venerable Thomas G. Weatherlow of Minneapolis. There should be built in every city of any size a large and inviting-looking bank, well baited with several hundred thousands eash, which burglars can easily enter, but from which they cannot escape. The general use of the Weatherlow Rat-Trap Bank Building is the only thing that will defeat the Burglar Trust,

Senator Bruce of Mississippi not only does not believe in negro emigration to Liberia. He maintains that with a million and a third of colored hildren at public schools in this country, 37 000 tains that with a million and a third of colored children at public schools in this country, 37,000 in private schools and 8,000 in parochial schools, more than seventy institutions of superior education for negroes, and property valued at \$15,-000,000 in the hands of the race in Virginia alone, the negroes are becoming as genuinely American as the whites, who happened to reach this country a few generations before them. Few really impartial observers will be inclined to disagree with him.

The Cincinnati newspapers are discovering that the despoiled Memphis banker was "hypnotized." The fashion of calling plain theft "kleptomania" has died out, but it never flourished like the present fad. We shall soon hear that mesmerism is a part of the rudiments of burglary, and that no Fagin succeeds who omits from his curriculum lectures on volitional control.

contract his powers if only he could have his own way. He is "uncommonly anxious" to be Attorney-General of the State, and has set longing eyes on the Democratic nomination. But it appears that Boss" McLaughlin's orders are that the Kings County delegation shall demand that Mayor Chapin be nominated for Governor and refuse to be put off with any lesser office. So Mr. Ridgway is likely to get nothing-except to get left. But then he ought not to complain. He has been District-Attorney for eight years and has another year to serve. He ought not to get the idea that his holding an important office is absolutely essential to the naintaining of the earth in its orbit.

There is no present reason why New-Yorkers hould be alarmed about the condition of the water supply, which was reported a few days agnot to be altogether free from deleterious matter The chemists of the Health Department, in their preliminary report, say that they do not find hings as bad as they expected, and the latest above most faces really ugly, no matter; the hatter analyses show no trace of the nitrites which has sworn it. aused some concern last week. The examination of the Croton watershed is not yet finished comething ought to be done to prevent all nuiances within the region from which the water apply for a million and a half of people is drawn so as to make contamination impossible. The health of the people of this city is far more important than any interest that may have obtained footing in the Croton Valley.

Mail-st. grows filthier every day, and now the piles of muck and rubbish have added to their sual offence of uncleanliness the faculty of smelling unpleasantly.

The Chrystiest, tenement house fire shows what one man may do with a cool head, a stout heart and a rope of the same, when the iron fire-escape fails, as for ohe reason or another it has a way of doing. Two men, in fact, and two ropes, for after the downway the thirst for liquor, somebody else will now away the thirst for liquor, somebody else will now away the thirst for liquor, somebody else will now away the thirst or liquor, somebody having invented something that will take away from him a somewhat dissatisfied air when he finds his thirst taken away from him? prudent Vincent Angeline had saved Mrs. Angeline with his rope (from under an ice-box) George liauer, the "housekeeper," climbed up with a second rope and rescued more of the unfortunate inmates. It is pleasant to say a good word for the much-scolded janitor.

Between "hot waves," now is your chance to ake fluently of the "harvest moon."

Travellers between this city and Yonkers have omething handsome to thank the New-York Central Railway for. Twelve new trains a day each way, with new and powerful locomotives, of the louble-ender type, and (let us hope and believe), with new cars, not of the old-established unventilated, penal-servitude type, will go a long

special indersement the work of the Postmaster- scattered into several straggling bands, were self. Can be trust anybody else? That is one challenge that the other captains must be slow York abreast with that of Philadelphia or Boston,

PERSONAL

Possibly ex-Senator Moody, of South Dakota, may consent to take the vacant seat of Mr. Gamble in the lower house of Congress. They are now trying to show that Christopher

Columbus was a Frenchman, or at least was born in Corsica under French government. Dr. Charles E. Knox, President of the German Theological Seminary in Newark, N. J., and a brother

William J. Vannort is thought to be highly eligible to the office of Governor, of Maryland, and stands a good chance of being nominated by the Republicans a

fortnight hence. He is very popular with the farmers, and is himself extensively interested in agriculture. A portrait of Queen Victoria, presented by Her Malesty to Mrs. Phelps, is the chief feature in the drawing-room of ex-Minister Phelps's house in Burlington. This apartment, by the way, is practically art gallery, so well filled is it with paintings and

The Rev. Dr. Robert Nevin, for twenty years rector of the American church in Rome, is spending his biyearly vacation in this country, being now out in the Yellowstone Park region. He and the Church of England rector in the Eternal City alternate in leaving

A beautiful Washington girl, Miss Claire Oide, is reported to be engaged to George S. Levi, of the Italian Legation, one of the wealthiest and most popular members of the diplomatic corps. The marriage will take place at the Legation in London early in October, upon the arrival of Mrs. Okle, who is at present detained in Washington on Important busi-ness. Miss Okle is now in Switzerland with her grandmother and an aunt.

Concret Miles who was commandant at Fortress Monroe at the time "Jeff" Davis was confined there, immediately after the war, has become so annoyed at the fulse and sensational stories about his treatment of the Confederate chieffain while the latter was his he cites President Johnson's proclamation calling for the arrest of Davis on the ground of complicity with the assassination of Lincoln. The statement closes as "Every consideration consistent with his safe custody was granted him, and when all the troops

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Most people will be surprised to know that E. C. Allen, of Augusta, Me., who has just died at the age of forty-two, had one of the largest publishing houses the world. A farmer's boy with no educational advantages, at sixteen he began his business career as an advertiser of books and novelties, publishing a small monthly for gratuitous distribution among his developed into "The People's Literary Companion," with an immense pay circulation. He originated the scheme of giving a picture to each subscriber, and there was hardly a farmhouse in New-England which did not have one of these pictures. Then he published an original serial story entitled "Lillian Ainsley," which took like wildfire; and before a year his magazine had the enormous circulation of a million and a half copies. Before he attained his majority he had made money enough to erect a large building in Augusta for his business. A few years later he was compelled to erect a still larger building. Some idea of the magnitude of his business may be gained from the fact that for the last twelve years he paid for postage more than \$100, 000 a year, although during the same time he sent nearly all his large orders for book, albums, etc., by express. One year he sent by mail more than 1,600 tons of matter and paid in postage \$144,000. Among the books published by him were a parallel Bible, "The Universe," "Daughters of America" and lives of Garfield, Blaine, Cleveland and many Presidents of the United states. His fortune is estimated at nearly million.

Sportsman—Any game about here? Facctions Native—There'll be a baseball game this

afternoon. sportsman-Very well, Pil shoot the umpire.-(Puck. A careful perusal of exchanges since the silly summering began has at length convinced us of the important facts (1) that the stronger sex is divided into every "blonde" either "petite" or "stately." Agreed, "Bring us no more reports" of these things-say for a month.

A Leading Question.—Quester—Hello, old boy! You look rather the worse for weat. What have you been doing with yourself!

Jester—Been off on a little piscatorial toot, that's all.

Quester—Yes, but what did you fall in with!

Jester—What did I fall in with! Why, I fell in with all my clothes on,—(Boston Courier.

"The Boston Transcript" doesn't seem to like ducks. "It is a mistake," it says, "to regard the duck as a complacent, cheerful, amiable creature. It is really a restless, eager, unhappy fowl, with a want long felt, an aching void in its crop that is never filled. A duck is simply a waddling appetite. The farmers have taken to raising ducks to supply eggs for the Boston market, where they bring higher prices than hens' eggs do, though the farmer himself and his family scorn to cat them. The pond is not considered a requisite for ducks. 'Give 'em plenty to eat, and plenty of water to drink, says Uncle Irn, and they Poor Ridgway! No pent-up Brooklyn would don't want any water to swim in.' Perhaps they don't ask for it, but it is hard to believe that they don't want it. It is a terrible thing to see ducks eat meal. They shovel it with their bills until their throats are crammed, then waddle to the trough and drink a lot of water, and then shovel a great deal In drinking they do not lift more of the dough. their eyes to heaven after the pious fashion of the hens. Uncle Ira took a fork and went to digging in the earth near the chip pile. Instantly the ducks swarmed quacking around, and fell to picking up the earth-worms that came up with the fork. Nothing could parallel their greed. They eat until they could surely cat no more, and Uncle Ira desists for fear of killing them, and then they run off and go to hunting usects as if they had had nothing to eat for a week.

He-Aw, Miss Emily, you seem to have your mind on something.

She-Far from it, Mr. Dudely; I was thinking of you.-(Detroit Free Press.

Just as we were beginning to forget all about the traditional madness of the hatter, down he bears of us with his yachting cap. On every head, go # must. The hatter has said it. Hot, uncomfortable,

Theodore Roosevelt is doing some grand work in the Theodore Roosevelt is doing some grains cause of honest government. When he finds a had egg he doesn't inquire whether it was a Republican or a Democratic hen that hatched it. He breaks it open. Yet there is no more sincere Republican in the United States than Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt. But with an uncompromising Republicanism he combines an exemplary citizenship. The combination is the best in the world, and Mr. Roosevelt is its typical production.—(Philadelphia Press.

FACT MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN FICTION. From The Boston Advertiser.

The White Squadron is so great a boon to each watering place favored by its presence that the absence of the sea scrpent is less sorely felt than it would otherwise be.

KENTUCKY INTERESTS IMPERILLED.

IN DANGER OF STRAINING HIMSELF.

YOU CAN'T BEGIN WORK TOO EARLY.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Chairman Clarkson's observations are of timely import to Republicans. The battle of argument, the campaign of education, will be fought and won during the coming winter.

AND THE VIRGINIA HOE-CAKE From The Hartford Courant.

If the shortage in rye on the other side of the water should be the means of making the stay at home Germans of the working class acquainted with our johnny cake, hasty madding, Indian pudding, etc., it would be another striking illustration of how evil is everuled for good.